Business Notices.

MILLINERY GOODS, FOR SPRING SALES. Pixxes & Co., No. 76 Ctambers at., New York,

No. 76 Chamberset., New York,
bave just opened their spring importations of
Süks. Ribbons, Trimmings,
Crapes, Laces, Embroideries.
Flowers, &c.,
Including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most
fashionable and recherche styles, which they are enabled to
sell at the very lowest prices for each or short time.
P. & Co. import their own goods, and dealers with them will
ave the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully
attended to.
No. 76 Cnamberset.,
Near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS. NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.
Geonge Baonie.
No. 51 Canal-st.,
No. 63 Lispenard at. New York.
Is now exhibiting to
Whole sale Merchants.
His New Stock of
FRENCH and HOME MADE SPRING and
SCHMER MANTILLS.
Consisting of
Large and very select assortment
of Novelties in Silk, Lack.

Aprilique Goods,
To which he begs to
Invite the attention of
Cash and Short Time Supers
From every section of the country.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERNS -BIRD, No. 69 Nassanate, will introduce the new styles on Thursday, March 1. Sour Fun Hars of every variety of style and color, manufactured with express reference to the requirements of a first-class fashionable city trade Bird, No. 49 Nassanat. Between Liberty at and Maiden-lane.

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT, for this season, has the best land father in proportions are perfectly harmonious, its slape eminently becoming its quality and finish univaled. These points atrike the eye even on a ceual inspection, and this is the reason why they elicit a demand so continuous, ergent, and extensive. Sold for \$3.56, at No. 118 Newson 81.

SPRING STYLE just issued.
Secure one without delay.
Corner of Broadway and Canal st. Corner of Broadway and Canal st.

THE NEW SPRING STYLE.—Have you seen
KNOK's new spring style of HATS set! If not, you are bebind the age, and we recommend you to call on him at cace,
either at No. 853 Broadway, or No. 128 Fullon at. It is the
most graceful, light, siry and elegant all if of the kind yet produced and "knocks" the shine out of all competitors—even
beating all bis former efforts

MEALIO, HATTER.-

WHERE IS FANCY BRED -Ask us where the most recherche Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS may be found, and we most emphatically answer, at the West-Ead Emporium. Call and see for yourselves.

J. W. Kellingo No. 122 Canal et.

WM. HONIWELL, Fashionable Hatter, No. 11 Park row (five years foreman in the late house of Wm. H. Beebe & Co) most respectfully solicite your attention to his beautiful \$4 Shik Hars of the latest patterns
Salkis-Rooms, No. 11 Park row, opposite the Astor.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS .-

NG HOSIERY AND UNDERSONAL AT THE OLD STAND.

No. 104 Bowery.

Will be found the cheapest and best Goods!

Call and examine.

A RANKIN & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Hosiery.

MOURNING MANTILLAS. - Now open at BAR-THOLOMEN'S New Mouning Store, the most extensive stock THOLONEW'S New Meuring Store, the most extensive sec-end superior styles over exhibited.

E. F. Bartholonew, New Meuring Store, No. 551 Broadway.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS.—Just received from nuctions large lot of rich spring Ribbons, which we will soil at half their value. Also, 100 dor. Alexandre's best Silk Gloves at 3/ per pair.

E. H. Leadherate & Co.
No. 347 Broadway, cor Leonard et.

ELEGANT BOOTS, SHORES AND GATTERS,—
There is no place like Watkins's. No 1'4 Fulton-st, to set line Dress Shores and Gailers. Watkins has fairly distanced all competitions, both in the beauty and durability of his manufactures. Every person of correct taste is naturally attracted to Watkins's establishment. ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE-Elegant Suites at reduced prices, FOR CASH, S. H. WARWICK No. 624 Broadway, below Bleecks

PIANOS. - T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated PIANOS. — I. GHISERT & CO. 8 celebrated EGLIAS PIANOS, HORACE WATERS'S modern improved Pi-ANOS and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold at prices which defy competition, for each or satis-factory paper. Persons in the city, receiving orders for Pianos or Musical Instruments of any kind, will find it to their advan-tage to call. HORACE WATERS, No 338 Groadway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE.

English Vervet Carpets, 10/, 11/,
English Tapestry Carpets, 7/, 8/, 9/,
English Three-ply Carpets, 7/, 8/,
Ingrain Carpets, S/, 4/, 8/, and 6/, per yard at

HERAM ANDERSON'S, No. 89 BOWERY.

Worth of English Velvet Tapestry, Brussels At a very low mark at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No.

CARPETINGS.—IETERSON & HUMPIREY. No. 579 Broadway, cor. White at, have just received from the late large auction sales a large assertment of Carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpet, il. to 14/ per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6/ per yard.
Three-ply, 8/ to 9/ per yard.
Three-ply, 8/ to 9/ per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS, -- SMITH & GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETTRIES.—SMITH CALCUSSIERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grands it, are now prepared to exhibit one of the most beautiful stocks of CARPETS ever offered in this market, at a REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. from last season's prices.

Rich VELVET, 10/ to 14/ per yard.
Rich TAPESTEN, 7/ to 10/ per yard.
Rich THEMS. FLY, 7/6 to 9/ per yard.
Best Lynans, 5/ to 6/ per yard.
And other goods equally low.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTES ETC.
For sale on the most reaonable terms

CARPETS! CARPETS!! ARPETS: CARPETS:
DOUGHTY & BROTHER.
No. 231 Broedway.
A splendid assortment of
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS,
Wholesale and Reixil,
At reduces Prices.
Remember No. 231 Breedway.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION-LOW PRICES - Dining Setz Tea Setz, Tete à Tête Setz, Coffee Curz, Cologn Bottles, Match Boxes, Mantle Vases, Fruit Compollers, Davis Collamore, No 447 Broadway, near Grand-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS A. W. FADER OF AT NO. 133 WILLIAM ST., New-York.

A complete stock of the above always on band.

EBERHARD FABER, sole Agent.

NAPE.—T

EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The impression is still with many, that all Safes are Wilders PATENT, from the fact that several makers use his trademark, "Salamander," and more particularly that Silas C. Herring still makes and sells Wilders's PATENT Salamander. Barr. We would, therefore, give notice to the public, that such is not the fact, and that this celebrated "Fire and Education of the Salamander of the

JOSEPH GILLOTTS'S STEEL PENS.

Joseph Gillotts's Steel Pens.

Joseph Gillotts's Steel Pens.

Joseph Gillotts's Warehouse. No. 91 John st., New York,

emplete steek of the above popular Phys., of standard

excellence, for alle as above.

HENRY OWEN Agent.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.—Wm. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y., offer all the most estimable varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including 25,000 axirs large Fruit Trees, in a bearing state, and extra large Ornamental Trees. Prior of Catalogues at No. 113 Chambers st., or will be mailed to applicants

SECURITY! SECURITY! SECURITY!!

SECURITY! SECURITY! SECURITY!!

The subscribers are the sole owners and manufacturers of the recently pairented "La Belle" Lock, which, from its construction and finish is

FOWDER AND BURGLAR FROOF, and not as liable to get out of order as other locks now in use. This lock is very desirable to secure Safes, Vaults, Plate and Money Chests and the say is not of an objectionable size.

SPEARNS & MARVIS, Nos. 144 and 145 Water-st. N. Y.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF AFES, with Hall's patent powder proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate Medals at the World's Pair, Lendon, 1831, and World's Fair, New York, 1833, and 53, and this total Lock, and the only powder proof Lock, that received a Medal at the London World's Fair, thengh others were on exhibition, and are now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent Champion Safe with Half's patent powder-proof Locks.

No. 135, 137 and 133 Water st. New York,

MELODEONS. - S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO proxs, tuned to equal temperament, can be found only at the Music and Plane Store of Horace Waters. No. 333 Broad way. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms.

OIL COGNAC .- The best imported and the uni OIL COGNAC.—Ine Dest Imported and the dar-versally approved Essences Otard, Peach, and Cider Brandics Essence Oin, Whisky, Jamaics, and St. Croix Rum; Oils o Juniper, Bitter Almonda, Aberith, Ankestes, Carsway, and Pimenter, Photographic, and Daguerrectype Chemicals; Cyan-ide Fotassium, Pyregalic Acid, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, NO. 111 Maidea lane, Importer Platins, Bismuth, Nickel, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. - The first Surgeone this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ontiment to their patients and the public generally, as an effectual cure for Wounds, Sores and Ulcers even when all other means have fulled. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 82 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Draggists, at 25c., 624c., and \$1 per pot

RATS DON'T DIE IN THER HOLES, but come

GENIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS and Cars are now ready, at No. 214 Broadway, opposite St.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for March 24.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this

Week contains the following:

L.EDITORIALS: The Great Event in Russia; Nicholas

Judged by History: Cheap Postage—Uniform Rates;
Prohibition at Abhany; An Arratocratic Culprit; Back,
riptcy at San Francisco; A Bising in Australia. A
Word of Explanation; A Jenut Froncisco;
Franking Privilege, The Public Lands; The Ruin of
Jamaica.

II..THE INDEPENDENT AND FREE TRADE: A III. SLAVERY IN MISSOURI: Letter from Our Own

IV..JOSEPH HUME.

IV. JOSEPH HUME.

V. THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS I
VI. THE FETE AT PARIS ON WASHINGTON'S
BIRTHDAY: Letter from Our Special Correspondent.
VII. NOTES ON WESTERN TRAVEL; Cold Weather
in Wisconsin; Letter from Our Own Correspondent.
VIII. REVIEW OF THE WEEK; Giving, in a condensed
and most conspicuous force, the latest and most important events that have wanspired in the City,
United States, Carade, Mexico, and Europe.
IX. POLITICAL NEWS; New-Hampshire; Kentacky;
Alabama

X..CALIFORNIA: Ten Days Later Intelligence; Arrival of the Northern Light; Important News; Post Offices

in California.

XI..DELAWARE-ITS POWDER-MILLS: A Letter

XII..SUBSIDIES TO OCEAN STEAMERS: Letter from

XIII..MR. FORREST AS HAMLET. XIV.. LORD CLANRICARDE'S DEFENSE

XV..GOV. CLARK ON THE TEMPERANCE BILL. XVI..PROHIBITION IN MAINE: Letter from Governor XVII..GUN-SHOT WOUNDS. KVIII..THE POOLE TRAGEDY.

XIX. BILL POOLE'S WOUND OF THE HEART XX. MENTAL IMPROVEMENT FOR FARMERS. XXI. ABOUT MANURE: A Letter from a Corresponde XXII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

XXIII. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELLEGRAPH.

XXIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XXIV. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Grain, Provision, and Cattle Markets; very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 6; cents.

Suscentrios.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies \$5; five copies, \$81 ten copies, \$12.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1855.

Advertisements for The Trinung of Monday ought to be

The Tribune for Europe. shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Hermann will sail from this port for Southampton and Bremen To-Day at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning, nothing had been heard of the steamer Atlantic.

The Grand-Jury yesterday regularly indicted Baker, Turner, Lipp. Van Pelt, Hyler, Morrissey, Irwin and McLaughlin for the murder of Poole. A bench warrant will be issued for the immediate re arrest of Irving; and we presume no more of the persons above named will be let to bail. The parties held as accessories after the fact are not yet disposed of. The bail of Councilman Kerrigan was yesterday reduced from \$10,000 to \$5,000; the bonds were given, and he was liber-

The New-Brunswick Legislature has adopted a very stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law, outlawing not only sale but importation. It goes into effect on the 1st of January next.

A belated snow-storm has just paid the interior of South Carolina a visit. It is thought that all the crops except negroes are injured.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND. Of course, the most interesting feature of the

news from Europe by the Atlantic must be the death of the Czar and the influence of that event on the pending complications. But important as may be the intelligence on this subject, or on other continental affairs, in its interest for the thoughtfal observer it can hardly surpass the gradual indications and developments of that momentous political crisis in which, without any will of their own, the British nation are now involved at home. The last attempt to maintain that antiquated compromise called the British Constitution-a compromise between the class that rule officially and the class that rule non-officially-has signally failed. The coalition ministry, the most constitutional of all, has not only broken down in England but the constitution itself has broken down in detail at every point where it has been tested by the war. Forty thousand British soldiers have died on the shores of the Black Sea, victims to the British Constitution. Officers, Staff. Commissariat, Medical Department, Transport Service Admiralty. Horse Guards, Ordnance, Army and Navy, all and every one have broken down, have ruined themselves in the estimation of the world; but all and every one have failed with the satisfaction of knowing that they had but done their duty in the eyes of the British Constitution. The London Times spoke more truly than it knew. when it said, with respect to this universal failure, that it was the British Constitution itself which was on its trial!

It has been tried, and found guilty. This British constitution, what is it but a superannuated compromise, by which the general governing power is abandoned to some sections of the middle class, on condition that the whole of the real Government, the Executive in all its details. even to the executive department of the legislative power-or that is the actual law-making in the two Houses of Parliament-is secured to the landed aristocracy? This aristocracy which, subject to general principles laid down by the middle class, rules supreme in the Cabinet, the Parliament, the Administration, the Army and the Navy-this very important half of the British constitution has now been obliged to sign its own death-warrant. It has been compelled to confess its incapacity any longer to govern England. Ministry after Ministry is formed, only to dissolve itself after a few weeks' reign. The crisis is permanent; the Government is but provisional. All political action is suspended; nobody professes to do more than to keep the political machine greased well enough to prevent it from stopping. That pride of the constitutional Englishman, the House of Commons itself, is brought to a dead stand. It knows itself no longer, since it is split up in numberless fractions, attempting all the arithmetical combinations and variations, of which a given number of units is capable. It can no longer recognize itself in the various Cabinets. which it makes in its own image, for no other purpose than to unmake them again. The bank-

ruptev is complete.

in the midst of this national helpleseness, which, breaking out like a pestilence in the Crimes, has gradually seized all the branches of the body politic, but there is an opponent to contend with far more dangerous then Russis-an opponent more than a match for all the Gladstones Cardwells, Russells and Palmerstons of past, present and future Cabinets put together. Tast opponent is the commercial and industrial crisis which, since September last, has set in with a severity. a universality, and a violence, not to be mistaken Its stern, iron hand at once shut up the mouths of those shallow Free traders who for years had gone on preaching, that since the repeal of the Corn Laws glutted markets were impossible, There the glut is, with all its consequences, and in its most acute form: and in view of it nobody is more eager to accuse the improvidence of manufacturers, in not reducing production, than those very economists who told them only a few months before that they never could produce too much. We long since called attention to the existence of this disease in a chronic form. It has been aggravated, of course, by the late difficulties in America, and the crisis that depressed our trace. India and China, glutted though they were, continued to be used as outlets-as also California and Australia. When the English manufacturers could no longer sell their goods at home, or would not do so rather than depress prices, they resorted to the absurd expedient of consigning them abroad, especially to Iudia, China. Australia and California. This expedient enabled trade to go on for a while with less embarresement than if the goods had been thrown at once upon the home market: but when they arrived at their destinations they produced embarrassment at once, and about the end of September last the effect began to be felt in England.

Then the crisis exchanged its chronic form for an acute one. The first houses that felt it were the calico printers: a number of them, including very old established houses in Manchester and that vicinity, broke down. Then came the turn of the shipowners and the Australian and Casfornian merchants; next came the China traders. and finally the Indian bouses. All of them have had their turn; most of them losing severely, while many had to suspend; and for none of them has the danger passed away. On the contrary it is still increasing. The silk manufacturers were equally affected; their trade has been reduced to almost nothing, and the localities where it is carried on have suffered, and still suffer, the greatest distress. Then came the turn of the cotton-soigpers and manufacturers. Some of them had at ready succumbed at our last advices, and a great many more must do so. The spinners of fine yarns, as we also learn, had begun to work only four days a week, and the coarse spinners would shortly have to do the same. But how many of them will be able to stand this for any length of

A few months more and the crisis will be at a hight which it has not reached in England since 1846, perhaps not since 1842. When its effects begin to be fully felt among the working classes, then will that political movement begin again, which has been dormant for six years. Then will the working men of England rise anow, menacing the middle classes at the very time that the middle classes are finally driving the aristocracy from power. Then will the mask be torn off which has hitherto hid the real political features of Great Britain. Then will the two real contending parties in that country stand face to face-the middle class and the working classes, the Bourgeoisie and the Proletarist-and England will at last be compeiled to share in the general social evolutions of European society. When England entered into the French Alliance she finally abandoned that isolated charactes which her insular position had created for her, but which the commerce of the world, and the increasing facilities for intercourse, bad long since undermined. Henceforth she can hardly bely undergoing the great internal movements of the other European nations.

It is also a striking fact that the last moments of the British Constitution are as prolific in evidepose of a corrupt social state as the last moments of Louis Philippe's menarchy. We have before referred to the Parliamentary and Government scandals, to the Stonor, the Sadleir, the Lawley scandals: but, to crown all, came the Handcock and De Burgh revelations, with Lord Clanricarde, a peer of the realm, as a principal though indirect party to a most revolting deed. No wonder that this should seem to complete the parallel, and that people, on reading the damning details, should involuntarily exclaim "The Duc de Praslin! The Duc de Praslin!" England has arrived at her 1847; who knows when and what will be her 1848?

POSTAGE ON BOOKS AND NEWS.

We have already discussed, at some length, the details of such a Postal system as is needed in this country, in order to meet the wants of the people, increase the amount of correspondence. and enable the Department to pay its own expenses. With regard to the rates we have proposed for letter-carriage, we shall not repeat the general considerations we have already urged, but it is perhaps proper succintly to remind our readers what those rates are. The following brief statement exhibits them:

And in like proportion for letters of greater weight, four cents for each ounce or fractional excess over an ounce. No letter, parcel, or package of any description that weighs over four pounds, or is over two feet in length, breadth or thickness, should be sent by mail, except by the consent of the Postmaster-General. No letter or package of any description on which the rate of postage is over sixteen cents (if paid in advance, or thirty-two cents if not paid in advance) to be forwarded, unless prepaid. If part of the postage has been paid, and a balance remains due that would amount to more than this sum, the letter or packet not to be forwarded.

On newspapers and other periodical publications, we are convinced the following rates would answer every purpose:

For transient papers, one or two, in a single rapper, should be charged two cents, and three r four, in a single wrapper, four cents.

The single newspaper, or weekly periodical, should not exceed three ounces in weight, nor the monthly, quarterly or semi-monthly, four ounces: and, if over, the fractional excess, or each three ounces, (or four, as the case may be,) should be charged the same as another paper. And not only has the war had to be carried on | Bound books, not weighing over four ounces,

should be charged four cents; and the same rate should be charged for each quarter of a pound, or fractional quarter of a pound, beyond the first. Each bound-book should form a package by itself, with one book only in the same wrapper. Circulars and similar printed matter not exceeding four ounces in one wrapper, should be charged two cents: and all fractional excesses of weight should be charged on the same principle as we have laid down for letters. Monthly periodicals not weighing above four ounces should pay 12 cents a year; semi-monthly of the same weight, 24 cents: and quarterlies 4 cents. But most of the monthly periodicals, like Blackwoods' Magazine, Graham's Magazine, The Knickerbocker, and Putnam's Monthly, weigh from 44 to 74 ounces a copy, and would consequently cost 24 cents a year postage. The reprints of the Foreign Quarterly Reviews weigh from 9 to 10 ounces, and would thus come to 12 centa a year postage. Most duodecimo volumes from 300 to 500 pages, weigh from 14 to 20 ounces, and would thus cost from 16 to 20 cents postage.

There is no valid reason why there should be different rates of postage on papers published and sent by mail within a State, or from one State to another. Every man would reap his share of the benefits of the lowest possible rates of postage on every species of mailable matter, aided by the greatest uniformity attainable. Twenty cents a year postage for a weekly newspaper is not far from 26 cents a year, or 13 cents, the rates now charged without or within a State. The 20 cent rate is a fair compromise. The free carriage for papers within the County where published, could be continued, if considered advisable, but in that case, all local papers in cities and towns should be forbidden to circulate their papers through the place where published, except at the usual rates of postage, provided there was a free delivery by carriers. Otherwise, they would load and employ all the letter-carriers in delivering city papers. Of course, this would not do.

In book postage, and postage on all transient printed matter, bound and unbound, our rates at present are one cent an ounce-not a burdensome charge, but one that subjects every single package containing more than a single copy of a paper, pamphlet, or periodical, to be weighed and adjusted to exact single ounces. This is both troublesome to the public and the Post-Office clerks The English rate of postage on books is sixpence sterling on each book weighing not over half a pound, and sixpence for each half pound, or fractional part of a half pound beyond the first. Tais is very convenient to all parties, as the weightor number of separate half pounds-and the postage can, in most cases, be told by the judgment, without resorting to the scales. With the quantity of printed matter that our population requires, it would probably be satisfactory to have the postage adapted a little nearer to the weight, than this, in England, of having no intermediate rate between haif a pound and a pound.

It is important to have as much uniformity as possible; to have all rates at the lowest sum that can be afforded, as well as to have every inducement for each and every person that mails a package to prepay it. If a person wishes to send a letter, an advertisement, a circular, or a transient newspaper, to a friend, or to any one on business, there is no reason why he should not prepay it with a two cent stamp. Two news papers in the same wrapper should go for the same postage as one alone. The postage due on transient matter is in such little driblets, costs so much trouble in proportion to the amount, and is so troublesome to account for in rendering an account of postage-money—is so easily "forgotten" -that every inducement should be offered for those using the mails to prepay everything. If a person should receive a newspaper, letter, circular or packet, not knowing its value, and be charged four cents postage, he would be quite apt to refuse it, and should do so. It would soon be understood that, to insure delivery, a packet should be prepaid. If these rates of postage are not right in every particular-and very likely they may not be-they are on a general plan, that presents a good deal of equity toward the public, and simplicity and convenience for those whose business it is to carry on the varied and multifarious operations of the postal service. Before condemning our programme, let all these various considerations be duly weighed and considered.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

The journals of St. Louis vehemently deny that dogs are employed in Missouri as a means of reclaiming fugitive slaves. Indeed, an imputation of that sort which recently appeared in our columns they treat with virtuous and edifying vituperation. It seems that an advertisement from a paper published at Lexington, Mississippi, was inadvertently given in THE TRIBUNE as coming from Lexington, Missouri; in that advertisement. John Long, the proprietor of sundry packs of keen scented and well trained blood-nounds, respectfully informed his friends and the public of the condition on which he would employ those dogs to capture runaway chattels. That horrible announcement we copied and commented on, and though to do it justice were impossible, our remarks have proved bitterly offensive to our cotemporaries at St. Louis. One of them, The Republican, even accuses us of having forged the whole story, just as last yearwe were accused of having forged the narrative of the negro-burning near Natchez, which yet afterward turned out a verit. able history. Just so in the present case, our secusers are perfectly aware that the facts we alleged were genuine, and that the error consisted simply in writing Mo., instead of Miss., as the State, to whose escutcheon their gloomy stigma belonged. Had we intended, by means of forgery, to calumniate Missouri, is it likely we should have given Holmes as the asme of the county specially blessed by the presence of Mr. Long and his less brutish dogs, when it is notorious that in all Missouri there is no such county, while there is one in the neighboring State of Mississippi?

But we are glad to see the journals of St. Louis so sensitive on this subject. We are glad to know that they are ashamed of Slavery and its infernal adjuncts and accessories. It indicates a cheering improvement in the tone of public feeling, and encourages us in our labors for the overthrow of this most pernicious institution. It would be bard, we fancy, to find a newspaper in Mississippi or Arkaness which would thus indignantly repudiste the use of dogs to track the flying slave, and restore him, torn and mangled, to patriarchal benignities. They would see nothing out of the way in the fierce hounding of women and children by a John Long, or in the more ferocious brutalities of a Legree. But when the slavedrivers of St. Louis publicly protest against such | Dr. Rice, and many like him, are Southern-born,

barbarity, and deny that it is practiced in that and not so much to be blamed as the teachlast there is reason to hope that in some future parsons who come here from the North. I re time they may protest against Slavery altogether. This hope is still further confirmed by a letter we have received from our correspondent at St. Louis, which we think worthy of being laid before the public as conspicuously as possible: "I promised in my last to give you some descrip-

tion of Slavery as it exists in this State-a State which ought to have been free. To do this properly is a delicate and difficult task. A stranger making a short visit to St Louis would see but little of the institution and its workings. He would find white waiters at his hotel, white draymen on the levee, and free negroes making money in the barbers' shops. He would see no slavepens (unless he examined too curiously); he would hear no lash furrowing the back of an unruly man; and he might say to himself with con- gy as these do much for the cause of human bad siderable plausibility, 'This talk about the hor-· rors of Slavery is all humbug-Slavery is a mild and pegative institution-Dr. Adams's 'South "Side View of Slavery is a truthful and very tuesful book ' Thus thought and wrote that eminent absurdity, the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., during his recent sojourn here. But let Dr. Cox, or any other northern stranger, remain here for a year,-let him stand, on a 'Happy · New Year's' day, and see men and women, black, yellow and white, sold to the highest bidder from the steps of the St. Louis Court-Houselet him go to the jail and find free-born negroes, who have come here as steamboat hands, perhaps, and have been arrested by our vigilant Dogberries, cooped up without a hearing, and kept only to be sold to pay charges-let him visit our best society, and notice how the blood of the masters has been illegitimately mingled with the blood of the slaves, till the shades of color run together like the bues of watered silk-then let him travel through the State and mark the utter shiftlessness of the farms cultivated by slave labor, the mental and moral stagnation of the whites, and the utter ignorance and hopeless vice of the blacks, together with the ludicrous fear and hatred of Abolitionists manifested by the former-and, in my opinion, the peculiar institution of Slavery will appear to him neither divine, patriarchal, nor profitable.

"Slavery is uncongenial in Missouri. Neither the climate nor the soil of our State will justify it as a necessary evil. It is upheld by a miserable minority, consisting, for the most part, of large owners of slaves, demagogue politicians, and dough-face pricats.

"The first class are, naturally enough, interested in the integrity of the institution; a large portion of their property is invested in 'desirable' flesh and blood, (together with other stock, neces sary for its profitable employment.) While Slavery exists here, then, they are enabled to lead a quiet, vegetable life, being nourished and cultivated by the unrecompensed toil of other men. They have no desire to live and move honestly and earnestly by true endeavor; they wish only to subsist. Take away their negroes, and they would starve-genteelly, of course. To these legalized sponges, these parasite fungi, we are partly indebted for the continuance of the curse of Missouri. It would be very disagreeable for them to have an independent existence. "The glory of prolonging Slavery in our State

must, however, be mainly given to our demagogue politicians, and more particularly to those of the Atchison and Atchison-Waig stripe. They expend a vast amount of eloquence, enforced by bad logic, and enriched with bad grammar, in support of the 'institutions of the South.' Some of them were nurtured amid the aristocratic desolation of Virginia, and understand State's Rights; others were trained in the small, but fierce, Loco-Foco army of Kentucky, and are very pugnacions: others were 'grown' in the primitive regions of Missouri, and are very ignorant; and all unite to glorify and defend Slavery and Slaveryextension. Claiming to be very brave, they are very cowardly; the least rustle startles them. For example: a few days ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature to incorporate a Seminary at Cape Giradeau, to be under the charge of the 'Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States.' This they deemed to be danger in the dark. The Methodist Church North wished to establish a school for the benefit of Missouri, to illumine its dark places; and, moreover, one of the corporators was a suspected Abelitionist. A most treasonable plan, this, to educate the children of Cape Girardeau, and thus make Auti-Slavery men and women of them. Such dangerous enlightenment must be guarded against: and so these demagogues rise and spout for hours. They declare their loyalty to the South with an emphasis that casts suspicion on their honesty. They denounce as Abolitionists all who are in favor of the bill. They overflow with zeal for Education, and some of them profess the piety of the Methodist Church South, yet they are unwilling to admit either Education or Piety, unless it be orthodox Pro-Slavery. In fact, they proved that true enlightenment and religion are hostile to the beloved institutions of the South. The bill to incorporate the Seminary was finally rejected.

"On a par with this we may place the remark of our Governor Price, in his late Message, to the effect that the State University is in a flourishing condition. (your correspondent thinks that it is a third-rate grammar school,) and that the young men of Missouri may now obtain a liberal education at home, without being obliged to go to Eastern celleges, where they might imbibe notions hostile to the institutions of their State Gov. Price surely thinks that the institutions of our State are in a precarious condition. "There is no doubt about the dishonesty of a

large portion of these demagogues. They do not care a straw about Slavery, except so far as their advecacy of its righteousness and utility may keep them in office. They gain a living by holding up to view their sore spot, and like true lazzaroni, they do not wish that it should be cured. Should Slavery be abolished in Missouri, their political occupation would be gone.

"The clergy, here, are valuable assistants to the slaveholder and the demagogue. You remember that the Rev. Dr. Rice, formerly of Cincinnati, now of this City, held a debate some years ago with the Rev. Lyman Blanchard, on the sinfulness of Slavery, supporting his own view of the question by the following remarkably convincing syllogism:

"God never accepts sinners;
God has accepted slaveholders;
therefore,
Slavery la right;"
"To which he should have added, "God never accepts sinners;
God has accepted polygamists and men
who kept concubines;
therefore,
Polygamy and concubinage are right. "With such milk of the Word we are fed; but

member, about a year since, to have beard young preacher, a native of Vermont and from Princeton, discourse in one of our character on the story of Hagar. He remarked that a second gel met Hegar, the bondwoman, as she was rus ning away from her master Abraham, and on manded her to return. 'This,' said he, (are ously, too.) 'is Divine authority for the Parties Slave Law.' He should have also set that it proved that all slave-catchers are structured by the should have been that it proved that all slave-catchers are structured by the should be said to Now, was not that a beautiful remark for a free born native of Vermont! I can fancy that a devil, when he heard it, was seized with a chack that convulsed him from the the tip of his arees the tip of his tail. I know that some of the udience were wicked enough to smile. Such cler.

age, though many laugh at them for their pun "Yet, in spite of the efforts of these men the is hope for Missouri yet. A goodly portion of her inhabitants, especially in this quarter, as Free Soilers. There are many Southern an here who confess that Slavery is an econom-evil; there are plenty of Northern men here who know that it is a pest; there are many Kentuck anshere who love Cassius M. Clay; Germu who are Abolitionists from principle, are flechihither in crowds; the question is openly & cussed; our railroads promise an immediateon pletion, and they will introduce free laber mi new ideas; the commercial and mining interes demand emancipation, as well as our agriculture interests. Our State is rich in resources, as was never meant to be enslaved. Missouri. may be hoped, will yet rise, like the strong may and burst her bonds."

When a pretentious and blundering ignorant

is publicly exposed, his first impulse is neually to confirm the justness of the exposure by boisterous and reckless abuse of his critic. Such is the course of The Courier and Enquirer with regards our correction of its notorious mistakes and misstatements concerning the death of the Czar Aler. ander. Instead of discussing the matter decesty, and seeking to bring up historical authorities us arguments to prove its assertion that Alexader died by poison, which we had denied, our cotenps. rary assails us, like a blackguard and a bully, with coarse personal objurgation. For instance this model of good manners-it should be remembered that The Courier makes high and habitual preissions to exquisite propriety-presumes, on h own authority alone, to charge our statement the Count Orloff was not at Taganrog when Alerander died, with being a "reckless untruth coined "for a purpose." The only reply to this is to pe affirm the fact, that Orloff-then a General of Brigade, and afterward created a Count by Nicholawas at St. Petersburg at the time in question is command of the regiment of Chevalier Garts. For the rest, it is hardly worth while to contradic any of The Courier's blunders on European ques tions, for not only does their pompous absurdity remove them from serious criticism, but their very author has no real confidence in his own assection. and swallows the lie bimself as glibly as he cut it at others. Inseed, the very article we are noticing concludes with a letter from the Ressian Consul-General, pronouncing The Conier's own statement respecting Alexander's decease "a deliberate, wanton and unmitigated "falsehood;" and yet our blustering neighbor takes it all kindly, and naturally manifests as resentment at the imputation, but even page s high compliment to its author!

With regard to the death of Alexander, we have received the following statement from a American gentleman of the highest respectability,

American gentleman of the highest respectability, who resides in this City:

"I see it avered in The Courier and Enquirer has the Emperor Alexander died at Taganrog by point. This is perfectly absurd. I was in St. Petersburg at the time of his death, and about a year after. I often saw and dined with Sir James Witey, a Soutchmax, his favorite physician, who was with him at Taganrog. I also knew others of his suite. Sir James told me that the Emperor was much exposed several hours one rainy day, and in a cold raw wind, riding about and inspecting Government works. The result was he took a severe cold, to which he would pay no itention, but kept out as usual for several days afterward. Inflammation of the throat and chest set is, and as the Emperor obstinately persisted in refusing medicine till too late, he died, after a short linear. He had a strong constitution, was of very robust health, and, as is common with such person, was rather prejudiced against taking medicine signared. rather prejudiced against taking medicine, saying as his constitution to carry him through. The Engest was with him, and assiduously devoted all through his illness, although she was in delicate beath at the time and had been for several years. She followed him to the grave a few months after. There can be a greater absurdity than to attribute his death to

One word more, and we are done. The Courier speaks of "the man who does the Es-'repean articles for THE TRIBUNE," as if with a desire to provoke a personal quarrel with some gentleman of our staff. But while this de sire cannot be gratified, we must beg to ealighte our cotemporary's ignorance as to the organistion of a leading metropolitan journal. Such at organization is not confined to a single mus is ary important department. By way of ille trating this subject, we will state that the staff editorial writers regularly employed by Till TRIBUNE consists of some twenty persons, asi that the various articles which The Courier the attributes to one, have proceeded from six different pens. Such being the case, we hope that if the conductors of The Courier allow their "man" occupy their columns hereafter, they will at less restrain his propensity to indulge in coarse personalities, which, being thus distributed among several individuals, and these not known to the public, cannot be said to have any object at all.

We had yesterday a telegraphic dispatch free Albany, stating that the Governor has determined to appoint the Hon, MARIUS SCHOONMAKER the office of Bank Superintendent, Whether this report be correct or not, we have no means of knowing; but it would certainly be difficult for Gov. Clark to find a man whose nomination would be hailed with such universal satisfaction by the public. Mr. Schoonmaker is possessed of eminent capacity and experience in public a fairs, while his personal character is a guarantee for the honest and faithful administration of the office. By him it would never be made an isstrument for enriching its incumbent by means of secret shares and extortions not contemplated or authorized by the law, while on the other hand the State would not be likely to suffer loss from injudicious management and gross blanders We trust the dispatch may prove not to be er roneous.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR .- Mr. Briggs, Superinten of the Masonville (Conn.) Cotton Manufacturing Cospany, provided a bountiful supper to the employers that establishment on the evening of the 19th. About 150 persons sat down to the repast. After which there was music, dancing, &c .- the whole affair paring off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.